"As to the time the first troops took

# (Continued from page one.)

Fitzhugh Lee attacked Wilson's left Mahone attacked in front with his infan-try and broke in between Kautz and Wilson. Kautz promptly swung around

blows, Wilson succeeded in getting hours. He had lost in this time 240 Killed and wounded and 1.261 missing. All of his wagons were either burned or captured, and 12 of his guns had been taken from him by the enemy. Kautz reports that all of his efficient men, while 500 of his men went thru with Wilson. Upon receiving the news brought by Capt. Whitaker, Meade at once sent a division of the Sixth Corps toward Reams's Station, which was followed by the whole corps, but the enel can be division, and certainly had 1.500 men. Cutler's Brigade in the lead, but when we came to the Round Top Cutler's Brigade in the lead, but held to the hills, and the Iron Brigade reasond the division, and certainly held the division, and certainly hel

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN MORE ABOUT THE STRUGGLE AT GETTYSBURG.

> Many Interesting Events of the First Second and Third Days of the Penn sylvania Fight.

This symposium brings out some the enemy's left, got across the railroad more interesting features of that terbetween Reams's Station and Rowanty rific struggle. The capture of the rebel Creek, and reached the lines of the Army of the Potomac after dark. In doing this he had to make his way thru dense woods, which compelled him to of the Tigers and other phases of the abandon his artillery.

Recoiling under continual heavy blows Wilson.

The Capture at the Pattern

Geo, Fairfield, Prairie du Chien, Wis., lowed by the whole corps, but the enemy left before the corps arrived.

Gen. Sheridan, who had reached Fort ed our guns we could see the rebels Powhatan, also moved over toward coming out of the railroad cut about 80



THE PROVO HEADQUARTERS AT COLD HARBOR.

Richmond on his flank, he feared to attempt to retreat by the way of the Valley lest this force should be thrown thru the gaps in his rear and cut off his retreat. He therefore decided to turn to the left and reach the valley of the Great Kanawha, expecting to find at Meadow Bridge abundant rations and ammunition. The 100-days men, who had been left to guard these, had, however, been stampeded by the Confeder-ates, who carried off what stores they did not burn, so that Gen. Hunter was deprived of these, and his men suffered the greatest hardships and privations before they could reach their supplies, some distance down the valley of the Kanawha.

The worst feature of this movement was that it took Gen. Hunter from his position of guarding the Shenandoah Valley, and left it open for another raid against Washington and the North. Lee was prompt to see this opportunity, and sent orders to Early to advance down the Valley, threatening Washington, which might possibly draw back to the defense of the Capital the most if not all of the force then confronting him.

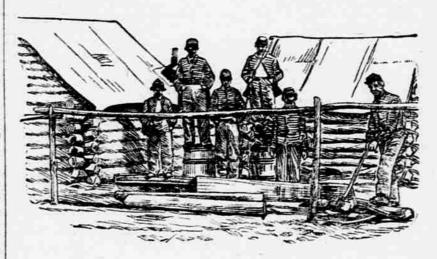
# Early's Raid.

ing was a piece of raw salt pork and two crackers with a little cold water.' Pickett's Division.

John Snort, Auburn, N. Y., writes:
'In your issue of May 2 Rody Landu-gan, Battery A, 4th U. S. Art., under-took to correct Comrade Corbin, of Petblows. Wilson succeeded in getting across the Nottoway River, and at last reached Light House Point, on the James, on the afternoon of July 2, having been gone 10½ days, during which time he had marched 200 miles and destroyed 60 miles of railroad. At no place had he rested more than six hours, and for the last four days his men had not rested more than four lead, but when we came to the Round

tery B, 4th U. S., was near the inter-section of the Emmitsburg road and the Baltimore pike at East Cemetery Hill July 2. Why didn't they make more noise then? They usually did when there was any occasion for it. Why did the corps that formed the line on the right of the 55th Ohio leave so quietly without giving any warning? Why did he not see them as the right of their column turned at the Emmitsburg road about half-way to the Taneytown road, to a little white house that stood east of the Emmisburg road, and then faced left to advance on Weidrick's Battery, which it struck in the flank? How could it be possible for the battery men to hold out against such numbers until

Raltimore pike, just in the rear of in the rear guarding trains. We lay in the rear of a battery that night. The H, and myself were the last to get to H, and myself were the last to get to the house, and arrived just before the caisson, killed the Orderly-Sergeant of Johnnies came past the other end of Co. B and wounded several others. the house. They fired on us, striking Simpkins in the hip and again severely wounding him. An officer shot George Kindle, Co. F. 7th W. Va., twice, making a bad cripple of him for the rest of his life. I carried Simpkins, and John Suitor assisted Kindle to an ambulance just in the rear of Weldrick's Battery. Then I picked up a gun, and stayed with the boys until relief came, which wasn't over five minutes, but plenty long under such circumstances. I saw ong under such circumstances. no other troops on that part of the line except the artillerymen, the Johnnies and Carroll's Brigade. I was there with the Tigers, at no time over 30 feet distant from them, from the time they left the Emmitsburg road until what was left of them had disappeared."



CONVALESCENTS AT THE HOSPITAL NEAR PETERSBURG.

With some 13,000 or 14,000 hardened veterans able to make astonishing marches, Early swept down the Valley almost without resistance until he reached Martinsburg, July 3. The road over which he had passed was the one well beaten by Lee's army in its two great raids and by scores of other incursions across the Potomac.

After his defeat at New Market Gen.

that gateway. The misfortune about Sigei was that he had been constantly apprehending raids down the Valley, and, like the boy who had raised the false alarm of "wolf" so often, was not believed when the wolf really came.

No one in Washington thought of another incursion until Early was actually across the Potemac and marching by the way of Hagerstown on Frederick, which he reached on July 7. In the the way of Hagerstown on Frederick, which he reached on July 7. In the meanwhile Hunter was working his gather information of the enemy. I slow way over the sandbars, the ripples rook Serg't N. S. Bull, of Co. C. with and other low-water obstructions in the Kanawha, hundreds of miles from kigh point east of the village near the old brick kiln, where we could look the country of the sandbars and the sandbars are represented in the sandbars. The 1st Minn. Losses.

I. J. Mosher, Co. G. 1st Minn. His-watha, Kan., writes:

"I noticed an error in regard to the loss of the 1st Minn. on July 2 at Getty burg. It was said that all but 47 the old brick kiln, where we could look tysburg. It was said that all but 47 the remaining regiment, was guarding the train from Marsh.

A Lost Flag.

Comrade J. H. Lakin, 415 E. St. Vrain street, Colorado Springs, Colo., wants to locate a flag that he lost with other personal effects in a carpet bag at the battle of Shiloh. It was a bunting flag, lettered "Blue Mills." Comrade Lakin says that if any veeran, either Federal or Confederate, who was there can give him any information about it, at the address given above, before Sept. In flow, they will confer a great Union, lowa, they will confer a great Union, lowa, they will confer a great Union, lowa, they will confer a great the battle of Blue Mills, Mo., Sept. 17, 1861.

Comrade J. H. Lakin, 415 E. St. Vrain street, Colorado Springs, Colo., wants to locate a flag that he lost with other personal effects in a carpet bag at the battle of Shiloh. It was as bunting flag, and for at least six rods I just the mean of the locate of the next day in repelling Picks and the add in repelling Picks and the command of our corps, ordered our corps, ordered our commanded the address and ferten and the next day in repelling Picks and the colorate of the charge, and after that he did not return. This nearly cort me my life, as I swite does nearly cut of and met with such a grain of our corps, ordered our corp

After his defeat at New Market Gen. Sigel had been left in command of the small force in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. He at once drew this to gether, and sought the secure shelter of the crest of Maryland Hights. He did not repeat the blunder which had before been made of atempting to hold the town of Harper's Ferry and block that gateway. The misfortune about that gateway. The misfortune about Sigel was that he had been constantly sigel c

me. We spent most of the time on a high point east of the village near the old brick kiin, where we could look across Rock Creek. There seemed to be a waron road over there, and we could see the artillery and men going south to make an attack on our right.

"I noticed all the loss of the 1st Minn on July 2 at Get tysburg. It was said that all but 47 were killed. We had 262 in the charge on July 2. Of these 47 were killed, 68 Creek to Gettysburg. It was not therefore on the field the first day of the shape the next day in repelling Pickell's charge. Gen. Hancock, then in author of The Cannoneer, also says that Cutler's Brigade had the advance our corps, ordered our that Cutler's Brigade had the advance

arrived and took position on the left of the Third Corps. Gen. Sykes, commanding the Fifth Corps. immediately sent a force to occupy Round Top Ridge, where a most furious contest was maintained, the rebels making desperate but the second to secure and to be secure as the secure Saw Pickett's Charge, Bristol, Vt., writes: "I have a vivid recollection of Pick-

Gettysburg, ready for business.
"On the afternoon of the second day
the brigade helped to re-establish the "He says that he was there and saw the advance of the Johnnies. There were a few stretcher-carriers sent to the house referred to to bring some wounded men to the ambulances on Baltimore pike, just in the rear of Weidrick's Battery. Simpkins, of Co.

off to our right. Gen. Stannard on his equal merit.
own responsibility ordered a flank. The retirement bill will cost com-

of course disastrous.

"I have been very much amused reading accounts of so many different regiments who were in that charge that we had never heard of before. The 8th ohio and the 14th Ind., who always supported us in our decisive battles from the Shenandoah Valley to the close of the war, were noted as the leaders and standard bearers. Ours was named the Cibroltan Brigade by history shows our regiment lost more men than any regiment from Ohio, but by the following little speech when he assumed command: 'Men of the 8th Ohio, when I tell you to go into a battle, don't you go a step; but when I tell you to go follow when I tell you to go as the control of the step of t

# Cutler's Brigade Led.

of June 2, under caption of 'The Sanguinary Struggle at Gettysburg.' He states that Cutler never commanded the Second Brigade, and that the Second Brigade was not in the van July 1, 1863. In the 'History of the Army of the Potomac,' J. H. Stone, Historian of the First Corps, says: 'Cutler's Brigade had the lead, and he was directed to form his brigade on the right of the Chambersburg pike. Then he rode to the left, directed Merediff, who commanded the Iron Brigade, to face by the left flank, and advance thru an oak gade in line, with the 76th N. Y. on the right, the 56th Pq. on the left and the 147th N. Y. between the 56th Pa. and the railroad cut and the Chambersburg pike, which runs thru Cashtown, where Reynolds had posted James A. Hall's main battery.

The brigade was divided, and Col.

KIDNEY Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and high private of the 1st Minn. I gained as much honor as any commissioned as much honor as any commissioned officer."

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County, Mich., writes:

"As to the time the first troops took possession of Little Round Top, I think it can easily be proven that the Fifth Corps were the first to get upon it, and they met thereon Longstreet's men. Battery D marched on July 1, I think, from near Frederick, Mdl and came into camp late that might. On the morning of July 2 we of Battery D were up at an early hour and fed Horses. Our men having had a little coffee and hard bread, we hitched up and moved off to within about two miles of Little Round Top, where we halted for a short time. Some officer came to the battery, and gave orders to Lieut, Hazlett, and we moved off in quick time, leaving the roadway and passing into a piece of woods. It was a very rough, rocky place. We then passed over to get to Little Round Top before noon of July 2. The Fifth Corps most fortunately arrived and took position on the left of the Third Corps, Gen. Sykes, commanded the First Crops, at Gettysburg, and that brigade was in the van on the morning of July 1, 1863, followed by the First Crops immediately sent a unsuccessful attempts to secure and to Brigade (Cutler's) was on our right, hold it."

Brigade (Cutler's) was on our right, and had opened the fight for the infantry a little before this event. I think, Saw Pickett's Charge.

Harlan P. Sherwin, Co. H, 14th Vt., Bristol, Vt., writes:

"I have a vivid recollection of Pick-Chargester, which was near the Chargester. I think, perhaps, it was Hail's 2d Me. Battery that the 7th Wis, passed on Seminary Ridge, instead of Buford's Battery of six-pounders, which was near the Brigade. Third Division, First Corps, was composed of five Vermont ninemonths regiments, and was transferred to the First Corps on June 24, 1863. months regiments, and was transferred to the First Corps on June 24, 1863, and was ordered to report to Gen. J. F. Reynolds. We left Wolf Run Shoals, Va., June 25, and about 1 in the evening of July 1 we were on the field at Gettysburg, ready for business.

Says that Gen. Reynolds, after giving orders to Capt. Hall to place his battery on a certain knoll, turned back to the rear to confer with Gen. Meade, he is to were the bill in question to become a law?

I performed my duties as a soldier to that time, nor did he reach the field of that time, nor did he reach the field of the lattine. The field of the fiel Gettysburg until after midnight."

## THE OFFICERS' RETIREMENT BILL.

A Forceful Pien for Justice to a Highly Deserving Class.

Editor National Tribune: I think the comrades who oppose the volunteer offi-cers' retirement bill are working against their own interests. That bill against their own interests. That bill of men who performed well their part, the grand triped without charge, as follows: Offi-"We picked up our traps and took up a new position at the foot of the Ridge, and lay there under that terrible bombardment for over two hours—the prelude to the grand charge led by Pickett and his Virginians. Our brigade crawled on our hands and kneep several ends to the produced in favor of The National Tribute produced i on our hands and knees several rods to statement that every living officer of the front, then opened fire. After the the grand old army would advocate the front, then opened fire. After the the grand old army would advocate repulse in our front the rebel line swung the passage of that or some other of

for into the flank of the rebel line. Gen.
Stannard was severely wounded and carried off the field. Gen. Hancock was wounded about the same time, and was beiped off his, horse, by Lieuts.
Benedict and Hooker, of Stannard's staff."

Repelling Pickett's Men.

Repelling Pickett's Men.

H. A. Brotts, Sergeant, Co. H, 8th Ohio, Colony, Kan., writes:

We went on the skirmish line, re
"We went on the skirmish line, re
"We went on the skirmish line, re
"We went on the skirmish line, re
ferred justice to a worthy class of old soldiers and at the same time open the soldiers and solors to be found in the United scane at Appomatox. The warm red one of the finest Homes for soldiers and yellow gleams of the gun, which has just disappeared below the horizon, shine bright on the little buildings of the historic town in which the bloodiest war of centuries was ended. The famous McLean House, where the actual started town in which the bloodiest war of centuries was ended. The famous McLean House, where the actual started town in which the bloodiest war of centuries was ended. The famous McLean House, was ended. The famous McLean House, where the actual started town in which the bloodiest war of centuries wa place.
There was a strong question as to whether the damage done by the cave the form of the form of the form of the place in the place

Editor National Tribune: I have been an interested reader of the articles in

The National Tribune regarding the volunteer officers' bill, and am at a loss to understand why any comrade should oppose it. Should the bill become a law it carries with it a measure of relief to omrades not officers, who are sorely in need of assistance and who otherwis must suffer for years unassisted, except was named the Gibraltar Brigade by
President Lincoln while making a
speech to Shields's old division. Official
history shows our regiment lost I believe the proposed law one of jus-tice to men who took as many risks in men than any regiment from Onio, but we always considered the 14th Ind. as good as ourselves. Gen. Carroll, who was our former Colonel, won our hearts the age of 19 as a private, Sept. 28, 1561, being refused enlistment when I battle as the enlisted men and in addioffered my services the day the news came of the firing on Fort Sumter; was promoted Corporal, Sergeant, First Seryou to follow me go with a vim. I take sept. 8, 1883, 26 days before expiration on man where I would not go myself." of two years and thereby lost the \$100. of two years, and thereby lost the \$100 bounty which two years' service would have entitled me to receive. Joining J. N. Hubbard, Co. A, 7th Ind., my new regiment, I was mustered as Second Lieutenant, and Feb. 20, 1864, still a Second Lieutenant, the command-F. 7th Wis., in two points in his letter ing a company, I was wounded—bullet of June 2, under caption of The San- and saber—left for dead on the battle-

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the best of my ability. My successive typical of Atlantic City, welcoming the promotions in the field of actual service would seem to prove them satisfaciles "passing fair." The picturee is of tory. I was offered a Lieutenancy in sentimental value as a souvenir, the Regular Army at the close of the war, but illness consequent upon imsize 20x26 inches, bound in brass at a citizen.

lastingly too late—Chas. G. Hampton, tion, from Col. F. M. Sterrett, Execu-Captain, 15th N. Y. Cav., Detroit, Mich. tive Director; Atlantic City book, from

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prisonment forced me to resign my the top and bottom, with a ring for commission and take up the duties of suspension, is for sale. Copies may be i citizen.

I sincerely hope the volunteer offS. Lenhart, Secretary, Tenneessee and

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